The GAZETTE, OF THE State of South-Carolina.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1778. [No. 2095.]

CHARLES-TOWN, June 24th, 1778.

REDUCED, by the dreadful Calamity of Fire, which befell this Town on the 15th of January last, to begin the World anew, at an advanced Period of Life,—encouraged by the favourable Reception his Endeavours to promote the General Good have always met with—and thence flattering himself, that a Continuation of his Publications may still have such Tendency—Mr. Timothy, notwithstanding the peculiar Difficulties that must attend it, this Day resumes the Publication of the GAZETTE of this STATE, with Mr. Nicholas Boden, upon the following

NEW CONDITIONS:

I. The Price to Town Subscribers to be Four Dollars for the present Year; and to Gentlemen in the Country, who desire to have them made up in Packets and directed, Five Dollars.

II. The Subscription to be paid in advance; for which printed Receipts will be given, by TIMOTHY and BODEN.

III. The Gazette to be punctually and regularly published every Wednesday Morning, precisely at 9 o'clock—to be sent for at the Office, the North-East-Corner of the State-House) until it shall be more convenient to distribute them at the Subscribers respective Houses.

V. A Deduction of one Quarter, at the old Price, to be made to all the late Subscribers, being so much due them, at the Time of the Fire.

For some Time, the Size (but not the *Spirit* of the Paper) will be unavoidably contracted, from the very small Portion of Types that have been saved from the Fire (being only Part of what were used in the Gazette printed on the 13th of January last) and its Friends must be content to receive it on smaller Paper than usual, till new Materials can be received from Abroad; to obtain which, as soon as possible, no Pains have, are, or will be spared.

There cannot be, to Timothy, a more mortifying Circumstance, than the being compelled (by the enormous Cost of *every imported Article and Necessary of Life*, and his present Situation) to require the Subscription in advance, and to raise his Prices of Printing: But, when the Extent of his Loss, and the amazing Expence that must, at this Time, attend the procuring the merely necessary Printing Materials, are considered, he flatters himself, that no one can suspect him of having the least Inclination to follow the *common Track*, or will think the present Terms unreasonable.

Gentlemen who are disposed to continue their Names on the Subscription-List, and such others as may incline to have theirs added, upon the NEW CONDITIONS, are requested to send their Address as soon as possible, to Nicholas Boden, at the Office in the State-House, or his Dwelling-House in Amen-Corner, Union Street continued.

To the People of America.

AS the country appears greatly amused with expectations of the enemy quitting Philadelphia, and left that amusement should lull us into some unlooked for misfortune, I take the liberty, thro' the channel of the several news-papers, to point out grounds upon which the politics of the enemy may, I think, be understood, or at least ought to be considered.

Whether they will quit Philadelphia or not is a question, which neither we, nor the General who commands there can determine. He acts by orders from England, and we can judge only by appearances.

He may expect to receive such, and may, nevertheless, receive orders to the contrary. The state of European affairs, after the treaty with France was signed, rendered a war between France and England probable; and under that expectation, the commander of the British troops would consequently pack up, and hold himself in readiness to obey any orders he might receive, upon a supposition that such orders would be sudden and peremptory. He must know that Philadelphia is no station for him, in case of an European war. He cannot help seeing, that he is subject to an attack from France and America unitedly, and that the army he commands will be wanted elsewhere. Should such an event take place, he will move instantly, and therefore will, in the interim, always hold himself in readiness to move. And this, I presume, accounts for his preparations, which rather indicate his apprehensions than his intentions.

As I would not be misunderstood by using an undefined nicety of expression, I choose therefore to say, that we have a set of as vile and treacherous characters to deal with, as were ever permitted to work out their own destruction, or suffered to live as a scourge to mankind; I mean the present King and his Ministers. As there is no act of baseness they would not commit, so there is no meanness they will not submit to. They would, I believe, suffer themselves, to be kicked by every power in Europe, if by the submission they could go on unmolested with their schemes against America. Here they have fixed their object, and their eyes and ears are shut against every other.

There is *one* and *only* one way, by which they may creditably avoid a rupture with France, and likewise put themselves in a condition of making peace with America; and which if they omit doing, we may be sure there is mischief lurking behind, viz. *To acknowledge on their Part the Independence of America*; Because such an acknowledgment admits France to the undisturbed enjoyment of her treaty with us as a matter of *right*, and consequently no quarrel can take place on the part of Britain. In this case, the capture of French vessels will be confined to those laden with military stores and cloathing made up, which likewise, according to the custom of nations, is not a legal cause for a declaration of war on the part of France.

Should this be their conduct, they will keep clear of a war with France, and consequently their apprehensions of immediate danger from their situation in Philadelphia, will subside; after which, they will think themselves at liberty to hold or evacuate it, as *future* occasions may arise. They know that their strongest fortification is their being mixed among the inhabitants, who must be exposed to the same mischief with themselves by an attack.

But if they do not accede to the independence of America, and yet avoid a rupture with France, we may justly attribute such conduct to a mixture of secret villainy and public meanness, and may likewise be sure they have no intentions of quitting Philadelphia, and will have none, unless forced to it; and every expectation of their voluntarily doing it, tends only to lull us into a state of drowsiness and danger. I have here stated three cases, which are all that can happen.

First. A war with France.

Secondly. An acknowledgment of our independence, on the part of Britain, by which such a war may be creditably avoided. And

Thirdly. Her submission to every indignity which France has or may show, by which submission a war may be meanly avoided.

The first leads to an immediate evacuation of Philadelphia, and perhaps New-York. The second and third do not. And tho' I may possibly be wrong in my conjecture, yet I think it more than probable, that the last of the three will be the ministry's line of conduct. The character of the men favours this supposition.

But taking either of the two last to happen, we shall be exposed to consequences that we ought immediately to prepare against. The apparent probability of a war with France, has given the British King and Ministry "new and popular pretensions for raising "more troops," which they may yet employ against us, if they can any ways avoid employing them against France; while we, amused with deluding appearances, may be most unwarily taken in.

This is not a time to trifle, neither are these trifling matters. I do not undertake to say what will happen, I only state what may happen; and as one of these three must happen, it is our part to be guarded against all. Not a man now ought to be absent from his proper post; and I submit it to the judgment of every state, whether the present time is not as politically critical, and may, by remissness, be as distressing as any which has yet happened. A reinforcement of 5000 men has very lately arrived at New-York, which does not look much like an evacuation. They are yet tampering with the Indians. The burning Col. Kirkbride's and Mr. Borden's houses is but a recent affair, since which they have burnt a considerable number of houses in the state of Rhode-Island, and all these at the time they are pretending to negociate. If any thing can determine what confirmed villainy is, it must be conduct like this.

On our part we cannot be wrong, but by mistake or delusion. A fairer prospect we need not wish for, if we do but improve it.

We have at present steered with safety through a rough sea, and are bringing the ship into port, let us take care she is not shipwrecked in the harbour.

The danger arising to Britain by the mean policy which I suppose she will adopt is, that by sending her forces to America, and failing at the same time in making fair weather with France, she will expose herself to be conquered at home, while she aims at conquest abroad. But as there is no act of absurdity she is not capable of committing, we should, therefore, not depend on the wise things she ought to do, but prepare against the mad things she will most probably do.

York-Town, June 10. COMMON SENSE.

N. B. The CRISIS, No. 6, *which is ready for the Press will be published as soon as possible. It has been delayed in order to take in a larger compass of affairs than was at first intended. The author cannot promise the exact time, as it is lengthy, and the Printers very busy. Such news papers as chuse to publish the above remarks, are desired to insert this note.* C. S.

The BIRDS, the BEASTS, and the BAT. A FABLE.

A War broke out in former days,
(If all is true that Æsop says)
Between the Birds that haunt the grove,
And Beasts that wild in forests rove,
Or Fowl that swim in waters clear,
Or Birds that mount aloft in air,
From every tribe vast numbers came
To fight for freedom or for fame:
The Beasts from dens and caverns deep,
From valleys low and mountains steep,
In dread array assembled stood.
And gnash their teeth and thirst for blood.
The Bat, half Bird, half beast, was there,
Nor would for this or that declare,
Waiting till conquest should decide
Which was the strongest, left side;
Depending on his doubtful form
To screen him from th' impending storm.
With pointed beaks and talons keen,
With horney spurs and pinions strong
The feather'd race, at first, prevailed,
In fierce assault such havock made
That panic struck, their foes retreat
Amaz'd—and every stream'd complete.
On which the Bat, with squeaking tone,
Cries "Brave, Birds, the day's our own;
"For know I'm proud to claim a place
"Amongst your bold aspiring race;
"With leathern wings I skim the air,
"And am a Bird, tho' cloath'd in hair."
But now the Beasts assembl'd light,
With rallied force renew the fight.
With sharpen'd teeth, uplifted paws,
With threat'ning horns, and spreading claws,
Boldly advance—push on the fray,
And claim the honours of the day.
The Bat, now hov'ring to and fro,
Observ'd how things were like to go;
Concludes those best, who best can fight,
And thinks the strongest party right.
"Push on (says he) ours is the day,
"We'll drive these rebel Birds away
"And reign supreme—for who but we
"Of earth and air the Lords should be?
"That I'm a beast I can make out
"By reasons strong, beyond a doubt—
"With ears and fur—'twould be absurd
"To call a thing like me, A BIRD
"Each son and daughter of my house
"Is filled at least a flying mouse."
Always uncertain is the fate
Of war and enterprize great,
Now can the wisest heads foresee
Which side at last will victors be.
The Beasts exulting push'd too far,
Their late advantage in the war;
Sure of success, insult the foe,
Despise their strength and careless grow.
The Birds not vanquish'd, but dismay'd,
Collect their force, new pow'rs displayed,
Their Chief, the Eagle, leads them on,
And with fresh rage the war's begun.
Now, in their turn, the Beasts must yield,
And to their foes leave the field;
Rous'd they fly, disperse, divide,
And in their native caverns hide.
Once more the Bat, with courtly voice
Address'd the Birds—"much I rejoice
"In your success, and come to claim
"My share of conquest and of fame."
The Birds the faithless wretch despise—
Hence traitor, hence, the Eagle cries,

Nor dare, at you juſt vengeance ſtir,
Amongſt our honour'd ranks appear.
Nor would the Beaſts the the exile own—
Avaunt, bid they—mongrel begone.
Be laſting infamy his due
Who ſtands to neither party true.
Since then the Bat, in ſome old ſhed
Hides his diſhonourable head;
Nor dares his leathern wings diſplay
From riſing morn to fetting day;
But when the gloomy ſhades of night
Screens his vile form from ev'ry ſight,
In ſearch of food he ſallies out,
Deſpis'd, unnotic'd, flies about,
Then to his dreary cell returns,
And his juſt fate in ſilence mourns.

"'Mongſt us too many, like the Bat,
"Incline to this ſide or to that,
"As int'reſt leads—or wait to ſee
"Which party will the ſtrongeſt be.
"Let ſuch old Æſop's fable take,
"And conſcience th' application make.

Fifty Pounds Reward.

WHereas a number of diſorderly people, under preſence of being a patrol, came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Chriſt-Church pariſh, a ſhort time ago, and did there commit divers treſpaſſes, and not ſatisfied with robbing the orchard and garden, did break down fences and deſtroy what they could not carry away—among other articles they ſtole a keg of Spaniſh Brown.——In order to prevent the like miſchief to my neighbours, and to make example of ſuch plunderers, I hereby offer the Reward of Fifty Pounds, to any perſon who will give information of the parties concerned in the above robbery, to be paid on conviction of the offenders.

PLOWDEN WESTON.

Fifty Pounds Reward.

WHereas frequent practice is made of rolling off Barrels of Pitch, Tar and Turpentine from Prioleau's Wharf, and ſometimes of knocking in the heads and wantonly waſting the contents. This is to give Notice, that the above reward will be given to any one who can convict a white perſon of ſuch offence, and Twenty Pounds for the conviction of a negro. JOHN RICHARD TOLMAN.

Mr. Tolman requeſts thoſe gentlemen who purchaſe any of the above articles, that they will always leave word at the ſcale houſe when they remove them from the wharf.

For Sale by Private Contract,

A Pleaſant and Healthy Plantation, containing 415 acres, in St. James's Pariſh, Goſe Creek, about three miles from the Church, joining lands of Mr. Willi[illegible]s and Mrs. Elizabeth Smith.——On the premiſes are a good dwelling houſe of ſix rooms, and other other out buildings, very pleaſantly ſituated upon high ground, in view of a bold navigable creek, with a convenient landing near the houſe; there is alſo a quantity of valuable pine timber, &c. and lately a brick yard hath been erected thereon, the clay of which is allowed to be exceeding proper for either brick or tile. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, will be informed of the terms, by applying in Charles-Town, near the White-meeting, to

WILLIAM FAIR, or
RICHARD COLE.

To be Sold, at Public Vendue,

On the 5th of Auguſt 1778, at my room in Church-ſtreet, at 11 o'clock,

A Plantation, containing 293 acres of Land, on Little Pedee River, on the Weſt ſide of ſaid river, very little ſubject to freſhes; it joins lands of Joſeph Robinſon and Chriſtopher Smith, and to the E. on the ſaid river; exceeding good for indico and proviſion, and is now planted by Mr. Bland Shaw.

JACOB VALK.

Brought to the Workhouſe.

June 14, A Negro fellow of the Angola country, named Peter; he is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches and a half high, ſpeaks broken Engliſh, and formerly belonged to Mr. Blankenhorn of this town.

June 17, A negro fellow, this country born, named Lymus; he is 5 feet, 5 inches high, 26 years of age, ſays his maſter's name is Iſaac Meham, and lives at St. Stephen's.

July 6, A negro fellow this country born, named Primus; he is about 18 or 18 years of age, about 5 feet 3 inches high, and ſays Major M'Donald of St. Stephen's, is his Maſter.

July 7, A negro fellow of the Angola country, named Sam; he is 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, ſpeaks broken Engliſh, and ſays his maſter's name is Thomas Bird, and lives in Virginia.

July 9, A negro boy, born in Georgia, named Peter; he is 13 years of age, 4 feet 8 inches high, ſays his maſter's name is Thomas Roche, and lives at Red-Hill.——A negro boy named Carolina, 5 feet two inches high, ſpeaks good Engliſh, has an iron on each leg, and ſays his maſter's name is Nathaniel Adams, and lives at Edisto.

N. B. Rum to be diſpoſed of in any quantity.

JOHN GERLEY, Warden.

To be Sold,

On Thurſday the 13th day of Auguſt, 1778, at my room, at 11 o'clock.

A Valuable lot in Tradd-ſtreet, diſtinguiſhed in the Plat of Charles-Town, by the No. 191, containing in front 58 feet 8 inches, and in depth 143; on the premiſes is a brick houſe, deſigned as kitchens to two tenements that were intended to be built; and with a little improvement may make a tolerable good dwelling houſe, for the times. The purchaſer may have four years credit, on giving good ſecurity and paying intereſt annually.

JACOB VALK.

WAnted an Overſeer. None but of good character and capacity need apply.

JACOB VALK.

A Handy Boy, uſed to the town, is wanted to hire: He muſt be recommended for his honeſty.—— Good wages will be given. Apply to the printers.

To ſail for Nantz, with all convenient ſpeed,

THE Sloop the Alliance, Capt. OLIVER DANIEL. For freight of Indico, &c. apply to the Captain at his lodgings in Broad-ſtreet, or to Mr. Plombard, who will treat on reaſonable terms.——Thoſe who are deſirous to ſhip Indico muſt do it in the courſe of the preſent week.

For Nantz, or any Port in France,

THE Brig POLLY, Joſiah Darrell Maſter, will be ready to load in ten days; for freight of Indico apply to SMITH and DARRELL.

THESE are to forewarn all Perſons whatſoever from giving credit to any Perſon in my name, without an order from under my hand, as I am determined not to pay any debts otherwiſe contracted, from this 10th day of July, 1778. CHARLES FRIER.

To be Sold,

A Genteel, New, Light and Subſtantial One-Horſe CHAIR.—Apply to the Printers.

LOST near the State-Houſe, a few days ago, a ſmall Silver Shoe Buckle, of an oval (near a round) form.—Whoever will bring it to the Printing Office, ſhall be handſomely rewarded for their trouble.

For SALE.

A Few barrels of choice corn fed, Pork, 8 or 900 buſhels of white flint Corn, and about ten thouſand Weight of good Hay. Apply to

ROSE and TORRANS.

To be Sold,

A Quantity of DEER SKINS in the hair, of the beſt quality, from the Creek nation. Apply to

JOHN LEWIS GERVAIS.

A Parcel of extraordinary choice INDICO, to be ſold. Enquire at Mrs. Stoutenburgh's in Tradd-ſtreet, of ISAAC HOLMES.

AN Overſeer is immediately wanted to take charge of a Plantation a few miles from town. Any one properly qualified, will find employment by applying to the Printer.

LOST, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, out of a gentleman's houſe in town, about ten days ſince, the Fourth Volume of Mrs. Macaulay's, Hiſtory of England: It had the owner's Coat of Arms and Name paſted on the inſide of the front cover. Ten Dollars reward, and the Owner's thanks, will be given to any perſon who will deliver it to the printers hereof.

SOAP in any quantity, myrtle-wax and tallow-mould, binnacle and other dipt Candles, to be ſold at the manufactory on the Green, to the weſt of King-ſtreet, by SAMUEL SHEPPARD.

CHARLES-TOWN, July 21.

LAST Saturday an Expreſs arrived here with Diſpatches from York-Town, (of Dates to the 23d ult.) containing Intelligence of ſuch Importance, that we have thought proper to anticipate our regular Day of Publication, in order to preſent our Readers with as much, of what has been publiſhed by authority, as our ſmall Portion of Types would admit; reſerving the Remainder for a Supplement.

In CONGRESS, June 11, 1778.

A Letter of the 9th from General Waſhington, incloſing a letter of the 9th to him from General Sir Henry Clinton, informing, that the Earl of Carliſle, William Eden and Governor Johnſtone, three of the Commiſſioners for reſtoring peace between Great-Britain and America, are arrived in Philadelphia, and requeſting a paſſport for Doctor Ferguſon, their Secretary, with a letter from them to Congreſs, and a copy of General Waſhington's anſwer, declining to grant a paſſport till the pleaſure of Congreſs is known, was read.

Ordered, That the ſame be referred to a committee of three.

June 12. The committee to whom was referred the letter of the 9th from General Waſhington, with papers incloſed, brought in a report, which was taken into conſideration, and, after debate,

Reſolved, That the farther conſideration thereof be poſtponed.

Saturday, June 13. Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the report of the committee on the letter of the 9th from General Waſhington, with the papers incloſed.

During the debate, an expreſs arrived with a letter of the 12th from General Waſhington, which was read, and a packet, in which was incloſed, together with other papers, a letter ſigned "Carliſle, William Eden, George Johnſtone," dated "Philadelphia, June 9, 1778," and directed "To his Excellency Henry Laurens, the Preſident, and other the Members of Congreſs." Which letter was read to the words "inſidious interpoſition of a power, which has from the firſt ſettlement of theſe Colonies, been actuated with enmity to us both. And notwithſtanding the pretended date or preſent form of the French offers," inclusive; whereupon the reading was interrupted, and a motion was made not to proceed farther, becauſe of the offenſive language againſt his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

Debates ariſing thereon,

Ordered, That the conſideration of the motion be poſtponed. And Congreſs adjourned to 10 o'clock on Monday.

June 15, P. M. Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the motion reſpecting the letter from the commiſſioners of the king of Great-Britain, which being poſtponed,

A motion was made, "That the letter from the commiſſioners of the king of Great-Britain lie on the table." Paſſed in the negative.

On motion, *Reſolved*, That the letter, and the papers accompanying it, be read. Whereupon the letter of the 9th, and one dated June 1778, both ſigned "Carliſle, William Eden, George Johnſtone," were read, and alſo three acts of the Britiſh Parliament, one entitled "an act for repealing an act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, entitled an act for the better regulating the government of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-bay in New-England." The other two the ſame as the bills already publiſhed.—The letters are as follow:

To his Excellency HENRY LAURENS, *the Preſident and other the Members of Congreſs.*

Gentlemen,

WITH an earneſt deſire to ſtop the further effuſion of human blood and the calamities of war, we communicate to you, with the leaſt poſſible delay after our arrival in this city, a copy of the commiſſion with which his Majeſty is pleaſed to honour us, as alſo the acts of Parliament on which it is founded. And, at the ſame time that we aſſure you of our moſt earneſt deſire to re-eſtabliſh, on the baſis of equal freedom and mutual ſafety, the tranquility of this once happy empire, you will obſerve, that we are veſted with powers equal to the purpoſe, and ſuch as are even unprecedented in the annals of our hiſtory.

In the preſent ſtate of our affairs, though fraught with ſubjects of mutual regret, all parties may draw ſome degree of conſolation and even auſpicious hope, from the recollection, that cordial reconciliation and affection have, in our own and other empires, ſucceeded to conventions and temporary diviſions not leſs violent than thoſe we now experience.

We wiſh not to recal ſubjects which are now no longer in controverſy, and will reſerve to a proper time of diſcuſſion, both the hopes of mutual benefit, and the conſideration of evils, that may naturally contribute to determine your reſolutions, as well as our own, on this important occaſion.

The acts of parliament which we tranſmit to you having paſſed with ſingular unanimity, will ſufficiently evince the diſpoſition of Great-Britain, and ſhew, that the terms of agreement in contemplation with his Majeſty and with Parliament are ſuch as come up to every wiſh that North-America, either in the hour of temperate deliberation or of the utmoſt apprehenſion of danger to liberty, has expreſſed.

More effectually to demonſtrate our good intentions, we think proper to declare, even in this our firſt communication, that we are diſpoſed to concur in every ſatisfactory and juſt arrangement towards the following among other purpoſes.

To conſent to a ceſſation of hoſtilities, both by ſea and land.

To reſtore free intercourſe, to revive mutual affection, and renew the common benefits of naturalization, through the ſeveral parts of this empire.

To extend every freedom to trade that our reſpective intereſts can require.

To agree that no military forces ſhall be kept up in the different ſtates of North America, without the conſent of the general Congreſs or particular aſſemblies.

To concur in meaſures calculated to diſcharge the debts of America, and to raiſe the credit and value of the paper circulation.

To perpetuate our union by a reciprocal deputation of an agent or agents from the different States, who ſhall have the privilege of a ſeat and voice in the parliament of Great-Britain; or, if ſent from Britain, in that caſe to have a ſeat and voice in the Aſſemblies of the different States to which they may be deputed reſpectively, in order to attend to the ſeveral intereſts of thoſe by whom they are deputed.

In short, to eſtabliſh the powers of the reſpective legiſlatures in each particular ſtate, to ſettle its revenue, its civil and military eſtabliſhment, and to exerciſe a perfect freedom of legiſlation and internal government, ſo that the *Britiſh* ſtates throughout North-America, acting with us in peace and war, under one common ſovereign, may have the irrevokable enjoyment of every privilege, that is ſhort of a total ſeparation of intereſts, or conſiſtent with that union of force, on which the ſafety of our common religion and liberty depends.

In our anxiety for preſerving theſe ſacred and eſſential intereſts, we cannot help taking notice of the inſidious interpoſition of a power, which has, from the firſt ſettlement of theſe colonies, been actuated with enmity to us both. And notwithſtanding the pretended date or preſent form of the French offers to North-America, yet it is notorious that theſe were made in conſequence of the plans of accommodation previouſly concerted in Great-*Britain*, and with a view to prevent our reconciliation, and to prolong this deſtructive war.

But we truſt that the inhabitants of North America, connected with us by the neareſt tie of conſanguinity, ſpeaking the ſame language, intereſted in the preſervation of ſimilar inſtitutions, remembering the former happy intercourſe of good offices, and forgetting recent animoſities, will ſhrink from the thought of becoming an acceſſion of force to our late mutual enemy, and will prefer a firm, a free, and perpetual coalition with the parent ſtate, to an inſincere and unnatural foreign alliance.

" This diſpatch will be delivered to you by Doctor *Ferguſon*, the Secretary to his Majeſty's Commiſſion. And for further explanation and diſcuſſion of every ſubject of difference, we deſire to meet with you, either collectively or by deputation, at New-York, Philadelphia, York town, or ſuch other place as you may propoſe. We think it right, however, to appriſe you, that his Majeſty's inſtructions, as well as our own deſire to remove from the immediate ſeat of war, in the active operations of which we cannot take any part, may induce us ſpeedily to remove to New-York: *But* the commander in chief of his majeſty's land forces, who is joined with us in this commiſſion, will, if it ſhould become eligible, either concur with us in a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities, or will furniſh all neceſſary paſſports and ſafe conduct to facilitate our meeting, and we ſhall of courſe expect the ſame of you.

If, after the time that may be neceſſary to conſider this communication and tranſmit your anſwer, the horrors and deva[illegible]ations of war ſhould continue, we call God and the world to witneſs, that the evils which muſt follow are not to be imputed to Great-*Britain*: And we cannot, without the moſt real ſorrow, anticipate the proſpect of calamities, which we feel the moſt ardent deſire to prevent.

We are, with perfect reſpect,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient and humble ſervants,
CARLISLE,
Philadelphia, WM. EDEN,
9th June 1778. GEO. JOHNSTONE.

To his Excellency HENRY LAURENS, *the Preſident, and other the Members of Congreſs.*

Gentlemen,

THE Diſpatch incloſed with this was carried this morning to the neareſt poſt of General Waſhington's army by Doctor Ferguſon, Secretary to his Majeſty's Commiſſion for reſtoring peace, &c. but he, not finding a paſſport, has returned to this place. In order to avoid every unneceſſary delay, we now again ſend it by the ordinary conveyance of your military poſts. As ſoon as the paſſport arrives, Doctor Ferguſon ſhall wait upon you according to our firſt arrangement. We are, with perfect reſpect,

Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervants,
CARLILE,
Philad. June 1778. WM. EDEN,
GEO. JOHNSTONE.

[*The above Letters, together with the King's commiſſion, ſigned with his own hand, were the ſame day, in the afternoon, referred to a Committee of Five.*]

The Committee to whom were referred the letters and papers from the Earl of Carliſle, &c. Commiſſioners from the King of Great-Britain, reported the draught of a letter, which was read.

Reſolved, That the conſideration thereof be poſtponed till to-morrow.

June 17, 1778. Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the draught of the letter, in anſwer to the letter and papers received from the Earl of Carliſle, &c. Commiſſioners from the King of Great-Britain, which was unanimouſly agreed to, and is as follows:

To their Excellencies the Right Hon. the Earl of Carliſle, William Eden, Eſq; George Johnſtone, Eſq; Commiſſioners from his Britannick Majeſty, Philadelphia.

I Have received the letter from your Excellencies of the 9th inſtant, with the incloſures, and laid them before Congreſs. Nothing but an earneſt deſire to ſpare the effuſion of human blood could have induced them to read a paper, containing expreſſions ſo diſreſpectful to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, the good and great ally of theſe States; or to conſider propoſitions ſo derogatory to the honour of an independent nation.

The acts of the *Britiſh* Parliament, the commiſſion from your ſovereign, and your letter, ſuppoſe the people of theſe States to be ſubjects of the crown of Great-*Britain*, and are founded on the idea of dependence, which is utterly inadmiſſible.

I am further directed to inform your Excellencies, that Congreſs are inclined to peace, notwithſtanding the unjuſt claims from which this war originated, and the ſavage manner in which it hath been conducted. They will therefore be ready to enter upon the conſideration of a treaty of peace and commerce, not inconſiſtent with treaties already ſubſiſting, when the King of Great-Britain ſhall demonſtrate a ſincere diſpoſition for that purpoſe. The only ſolid proof of this diſpoſition will be, an explicit acknowledgment of the independence of theſe States, or the withdrawing his fleets and armies.

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellencies moſt obedient and humble ſervant,
Signed, by order of the unanimous voice of Congreſs,
HENRY LAURENS, *Preſident.*

York-town, June 17, 1778.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That Congreſs approve the conduct of General Waſhington in refuſing a paſſport to Doctor Ferguſon.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

In CONGRESS, June 27, 1778.

Whereas many letters, addreſſed to individuals of theſe United States, have been lately received from England through the conveyance of the enemy; and ſome of them, which have been under the inſpection of members of Congreſs, are found to contain ideas inſidiouſly calculated to divide and delude the good people of theſe States;

Reſolved, That it be, and it is hereby earneſtly recommended to the legiſlative and executive authorities of the ſeveral States, to exerciſe the utmoſt care and vigilance and take the moſt effectual meaſures to put a ſtop to ſo dangerous and criminal a correſpondence.

Reſolved, That the Commander in Chief, and the Commanders in each and every military department, and he and they are hereby directed to carry the meaſures recommended in the above reſolution into the moſt effectual execution.

Extract from the Minutes.
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

To the Printers of News papers,

Gentlemen,

WHILE I regret that Governor Johnſtone has thought it proper to write private letters into theſe States, upon the ſubject of his public commiſſion, and highly reſpect the determination of Congreſs to prevent a private correſpondence with the enemy, I think I render a ſatisfactory ſervice to the public in laying the following letters before them. The anſwer was written immediately after the receipt of Governor Johnſtone's letter, but was not ſent as was intended. However, thinking it too valuable to be loſt, I prevailed upon my friend the Preſident to allow it to be publiſhed, with the letter which gave occaſion to it. I now ſend them for publication, and am Gentlemen,

York-town, *Your moſt humble ſervant,*
June 17, 1778. W. H. DRAYTON.

[Private.]

Dear Sir, *Philadelphia, June* 10, 1778.

I Beg to tranſfer to my friend Dr. Ferguſon, the private civilities which my friends Mr. Manning and Mr. Oſwald requeſt in my behalf. He is a man of the utmoſt probity, and in the higheſt eſteem in the republic of letters.

If you ſhould follow the example of *Britain* in the hour of her inſolence, and ſend us back without a hearing, I ſhall hope, from private friendſhip, that I may be permitted to ſee the country, and the worthy characters ſhe has exhibited to the world, upon making the requeſt in any way you may point out.

I am, with great regard,
Dear Sir,
Your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,
GEO. JOHNSTONE.

His Excellency Henry Laurens,
Congreſs.

Dear Sir, *York town, June* 14, 1778.

YEſterday I was honoured with your favour of the 10th, and thank you for the tranſmiſſion of thoſe from my dear and worthy friends Mr. Oſwald and Mr. Manning.—Had Dr. Ferguſon been the bearer of theſe papers, I ſhould have ſhewn that gentleman every degree of reſpect and attention, that times and circumſtances admit of.

It is, Sir, for Great-*Britain* to determine, whether her Commiſſioners ſhall return unheard by the Repreſentatives of theſe United States, or revive a friendſhip with the citizens at large, and remain among us as long as they pleaſe.

You are undoubtedly acquainted with the only terms upon which Congreſs can treat for accompliſhing this good end; terms from which, although writing in a private character, I may venture to aſſert, with great aſſurance, they never will recede from, even admitting the continuance of hoſtile attempts, and that, from the rage of war, the good people of theſe States ſhall be driven to commence a treaty weſtward of yonder mountains. And permit me to add, Sir, as my humble opinion, the true intereſt of Great-*Britain*, in the preſent advance of our conteſt, will be found in confirming our Independence.

Congreſs in no hour have been haughty; but to ſuppoſe, that their minds are leſs firm in the preſent, than they were, when deſtitute of all foreign aid, even without expectation of an alliance—when, upon a day of general public faſting and humiliation, in their houſe of worſhip, and in the preſence of God, they Reſolved, " to hold no conference or treaty " with any commiſſioners on the part of Great-*Bri*" tain, unleſs they ſhall, as a preliminary thereto, " either withdraw their fleets and armies, or, in po" ſitive and expreſs terms, acknowledge the Indepen" dence of theſe States," would be irrational.

At a proper time, Sir, I ſhall think myſelf highly honoured by a perſonal attention, and by contributing to render theſe States agreeable to you; but until the baſis of mutual confidence ſhall be eſtabliſhed, I believe, Sir, neither former private friendſhip, nor any other conſideration, can influence Congreſs to conſent that even Governor Johnſtone, a gentleman who has been ſo deſervedly eſteemed in America, ſhall ſee the country. I have but one voice, and that ſhall be againſt it. *But* let me intreat you, my dear Sir, do not hence conclude that I am deficient in affection to my old friends, through whoſe kindneſs I have obtained the honour of the preſent correſpondence, or that I am not, with very great perſonal reſpect and eſteem,

Sir, your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,
HENRY LAURENS.

The Hon. George Johnſtone, Eſq;
Philadelphia.

YORK-TOWN, June 20.

On Thurſday laſt the Hon. John Hancock, and the Hon. *Samuel* Holten, Eſquires, two of the Delegates for the Maſſachuſetts State, and the Hon. John Collins, Eſq; one of the Delegates for the State of Rhode Iſland, arrived here from the eaſtward.

From good authority we learn, that the enemy evacuated the City of Philadelphia on Thurſday morning laſt, and that Captain M'Claine, with a party of Continental troops took poſſeſſion of it the ſame morning.

WAnted to Purchaſe, a ſmall Houſe, of which immediate Poſſeſſion can be had. Any perſon having one to diſpoſe of, may hear of a Purchaſer by applying to WEBB and *DENTHAM*.

ON Wedneſday the 12th of Auguſt next, will be ſold by public Vendue, the ſale to begin at 9 o'clock in the morning, at the Houſe in Anſonborough, where the late Paul Townſhend lived, Sundry effects belonging to the Eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, viz. Houſhold Furniture, a few articles of plate, two very good chair horſes, a neat light Windſor riding chair, that has not been much uſed, a complete handy tent, a canoe fitted with ſails and oars, which will be ſhewn any time before the ſale, and ſome valuable ſlaves, among them a good cooper and a ſeamſtreſs.

All perſons having demands againſt Mr. Townſend are requeſted to furniſh the ſubſcriber with accounts thereof, as ſoon as poſſible, and thoſe indebted to him to make payment, or otherwiſe ſettle to ſatisfaction.

THOMAS JONES, *Executor.*

Charles-Town.

SUNDAY, June 28, 1778.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Preſident, in Council, that the following Reſolve of Congreſs, dated the 8th inſtant, and juſt received expreſs from Congreſs, be forthwith publiſhed by the Sheriff of Charleſtown Diſtrict, in the like Manner in which Proclamations are uſually publiſhed; that all Perſons concerned may pay due Regard thereto, and govern themſelves accordingly.

JOHN COLCOCK, *Secretary P. C.*

In CONGRESS, June 8, 1778.

WHereas the Exportation of Proviſions from theſe States hath occaſioned much difficulty in procuring ſupplies for our armies; and by the capture of veſſels concerned in ſuch exportation, the armies of the enemy have been freed from ſuch diſtreſſes, that would greatly have embarraſſed their operations: And whereas, for the eaſy ſupply of our armies, and to embarraſs and diſtreſs the enemy the enſuing campaign, it is abſolutely neceſſary an embargo ſhould be immediately laid, to prohibit ſuch exportations; and as, from the diſtance of the States from Congreſs, and the different periods of aſſembling their legiſlatures, the good end of ſuch embargo, would be wholly fruſtrated, ſhould Congreſs not proceed to impoſe the embargo; therefore Reſolved, That an embargo be, and it is hereby laid, to prohibit the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, Indian corn, rice, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live ſtock, and other proviſions from any of theſe United States, from and after the 10th day of June inſtant, until the 15th day of November next, unleſs ſooner revoked by Congreſs. Provided, that this embargo ſhall not be conſtrued to prevent the taking on board ſuch proviſion as ſhall be neceſſary for the ſtores only of any ſhips or veſſels of war, or others trading to and from theſe States.

RESOLVED,

That it be be earneſtly recommended to the reſpective States, to take the moſt effectual meaſures for carrying the foregoing reſolution into immediate execution.

Extract from the Minutes.
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

For Private Sale,

THAT very valuable Plantation in Cow Savannah, containing 471 Acres, bounded to the Southward on a Road that leads to a Plantation of Ralph Izard, Esq; to the South-eastward on Lands of the said Gentleman, to the North-east on Lands formerly of Charles Wright, Esq; now belonging to Mr. Williman, and to the North-west on a Road that leads to Bacon-Bridge, and five Miles from Dorchester. On the Premises are a good Dwelling-House and convenient Out-Houses; the Land for Rice, Indico and Corn, as good as any in the State, and the uncleared Land well timbered. JACOB VALK.

For private sale,

SEveral Valuable PLANTATIONS, from 3000l. to 30,000l. in Value, and from 25 to 70 Miles from Charles-Town; also, several large and small Tracts of Land in most Parts of the State; likewise Two Tenements in Allen-Street, commonly called Dutch Church Alley, joining Mr. John Grant: The Purchaser may have two or three Years Credit, upon approved Security.

A HOUSE and LOT in Guignard-Street, fit for a small Family; the House is in good Repair.

Two valuable TRACTS of LAND, the one 350 and the other 250 Acres, situate at Four Holes, in St. Matthew's Parish, Berkley County, besides 100 Acres adjoining; all together will make a very fine Plantation for Rice or Indico, is about 46 Miles upon Gaillard's Road, Dean's Swamp, from Town, and within one Mile of Dr. Haig's Plantation.

Three hundred Acres of LAND, situate in St. Mark's Parish, about 22 Miles beyond King's Tree, on a Branch of Black River, on the main Road leading from Santee to Lynch's Creek, having about 20 Acres cleared, and as fine a Peach Orchard as any in the State, very convenient for a Store or Tavern; the Land is good for Corn, Indico or Rice, having about 40 Acres of excellent Swamp, and is a fine Place for raising of Stock.

A very valuable PLANTATION in St. Thomas's Parish, about 12 Miles from Town.

A TRACT of LAND of 200 Acres in St. Andrew's Parish, about 14 Miles from Town.

Five LOTS in Charles-Town, fronting on Maryck and West-Streets.

Ten LOTS in Union-Street.

A LOT on the South Side of Broad-Street, where stood the House lately occupied by Messs. Dewar and Bacot.

A LOT, the Corner of Church and Tradd-Streets 29 Feet 6 Inches fronting Tradd-Street, and in Church-street about 84 Feet.

A TRACT of LAND, containing 300 Acres, in Saxe Gotha Township, joining Lands of Benjamin Farrar, and about one Mile from his Saw-Mill.

A valuable TRACT of LAND of 334 Acres, near Beach-Hill Road, and Lands of Mr. Ogier.

A valuable Tract of Land of 400 Acres, situated in Prince William's Parish in Granville County, on a large Branch of the great Coosawhatchie Swamp, well known by the Name of Macpherson's Branch, bounding southwardly on Lands of Mr. James Smith, good for Rice, Indico or Corn, distant from Pocotaligo Landing, about 10 Miles.

Three valuable TRACTS of LAND on Black-River, about 12 Miles from George-Town.

A TRACT of 300 Acres, on the Middle Fork of Tyger River.

A TRACT of 2150 Acres upon the South west Side of Four-Hole Swamp.

A TRACT of 400 Acres, upon the South-west Side of Four-Hole Swamp, on Cow-Castle Branch.

A TRACT of 1200 Acres, on the West Side of Sampit Creek, about 12 Miles from George-Town.

A LOT in Meeting-street, near the Beef-Market, 43 Feet 3 Inches front in Meeting-Street, and 153 Feet in depth.

A valuable TRACT of LAND, of 12,000 Acres, on the River May.

A valuable HOUSE and LOT in Ansonburgh.

A valuable Plantation of 400 Acres, about 6 Miles from Hugel's Bridge.

Those valuable SAW and GRIST MILLS on Juniper Creek, four Miles below the Cheraw-Hill, and about 10 Miles from Long-Bluff Court-House.

A Brick House and Lot in Clifford-Street, White-Point.

A vacant LOT facing the Bay, on White-Point.

A pleasant, healthy situate Plantation, three Mile, from Dorchester.

An exceeding valuable TRACT of LAND, or rather Part of an Island, as it has a Creek called Callaco's Creek, from Savannah River, running round it, and comes into the River by Abercorn-Creek again, being about 26 Miles from Savannah, and between 5 and 6 Miles from Purrysburgh, nearly opposite to William Williamson Esqr's Plantation—This Tract of Land, containing 300 Acres, being all of it Tide Land, is equal in quality to any Lands either in Georgia or Carolina, supplied with the largest Cypress Trees for Shingles, and is so situate that Vessels of any Burden may load at any Part of it.

JACOB VALK.

A Complete Waiting Boy, about fifteen Years of Age.—Any Person inclinable to purchase, may have him upon Trial.

JACOB VALK.

For Private Sale,

A Valuable Lot on the Bay, opposite to Burn's Wharf, joining Captain Buckle's, containing in Front upwards of 85 Feet, and in Depth 227 Feet 6 Inches.

JACOB VALK.

STolen about a month ago from Sullivant's Island or Maddrel's Point, a Dark Liver or Brown and and White colour DOG of the Pointer breed; the white parts of him are intermixed with small brown spots—he answers to the name of ROVER, is well known in and about Charlestown and Georgetown.

Whoever delivers him, and discovers who stole him, shall receive Twenty Pounds reward from the subscriber, who requests the favour of Gentlemen his acquaintance, if they should hear of him, to inform him thereof, which will be thankfully acknowledged.

WM. MASON.

HEXT PRIOLEAU,

At his Ship Chandlery Warehouse, in Tradd-Street, near the Bay,

HAS FOR SALE,

On as reasonable Terms as the Times will admit,

AN Assortment of Cordage, Sail Duck, Osnabrug, Twine, Log and Hand Lines, Ship Scrapers, Pump Tacks, Linseed Oil in Jugs and Baskets, Train Oil by the Cask or less Quantity, Spirit of Turpentine in Quart Bottles, Red Lead, Loaf Sugar, Quart and Pint Black Jacks, Cartridge, Sheathing and Writing Paper, Brushes of different Sorts, an Assortment of Sail and Rope Needles, Palms, Sand Glasses, Compasses, Hammers, double Worm Gimblets; Tin Ware, consisting of Lanthorns, Mugs, Pound and Half-pound Canisters, Tinder Boxes, &c. Best Bourdeaux Oil in Quart Bottles, Green Teas, Choice Wines, Old Jamaica, West-India and Northward Rum, Wine Vinegar, Brown Sugars, &c. Also Bristol Hotwell Water in Hampers.——All Owners and Masters of Vessels may depend upon every Service it is in his Power to render them, free of all Charge.

WILLIAM DAVIE, and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

At Mr. James Wakefield's Store, in Broad-street, the following articles:

BLUE and brown broad cloths, bath coating, black cassimes, fine white flannel, blue and white shalloon, blue and white negro cloth, Osnabrugs thread, fine cunce and coarse ditto, printed callicoes, Britannias, checks and stripes, Osnabrugs, Russia drab and Russia sheeting, remnant check handkerchiefs, black Barcelona ditto, mens silk, thread and cotton hose, childrens ditto, tapes and black hair ribbons, locket ditto, womens white silk mits, silk gauze, embrick, sewing silk, silk ferreting, twist, black buttons, horn ditto, metal ditto, shirt ditto, fine tooth combs, crooked horn ditto, a bed-tick complete, Hyson, Shushong and bohea tea, double and single refined sugar, brown ditto, coffee, mustard, cotton and wool cards, playing cards, Weston's snuff, Glasgow pigtail tobacco, cut and dry ditto, pins and needles, sail needles, saddler's awl blades, pen-knives, whip saw and hand saw files, knives and forks, horse steams complete, yellow oaker, chair bridle bits, splinter padlocks, gin in cases, black pepper, allspice, ginger, Castile soap, copperas, sweet oil, rose water, Raisins, Stoughton's bitters, writing paper, and coloured maps of the state.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

JOHN BAKER of the State aforesaid, who is in Custody of the Sheriff for Charles Town District, by Virtue of Three several Writs of Capias ad Respondendum, two at the Suit of John Pearson, the other at the Suit of Thomas Smith, having petitioned the honourable the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, that he may be admitted, to the BENEFIT of the Act made for the Relief of insolvent Debtors: It is ordered, That the said John Pearson, and all others to whom the said Petitioner is any Wise indebted, be, and they are hereby summoned, and have Notice, to appear at the usual Place of Judicature, at the Court of Common Pleas or General Sessions, which shall happen Three Months after Publication hereof, to shew Cause, if any they can, why the said Petitioner should not have the Benefit of his Petition granted.

WILLIAM MASON, C. C. P.

Common-Pleas Office, July 13, 1778.

THE Subscriber intending to carry on the Vendue Business, will be much obliged to his Friends, who will favour him with the Sale of lands, houses, vessels, negroes or merchandize; they may depend on attention to their interest, and speedy settlements. He has for sale privately, a very likely Negro BOY, about 14 years of age, who has been used to attend horses, drive a chaise, and wait in the house.

JOB COLCOCK.

THE Collectors of the Public Tax for the parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael, Charles-town, give Notice, that they will begin to receive the same, on Monday, the 20th of July instant, and for that purpose will continue to sit at the Exchange from 9 to 1 in the forenoon, and from 4 to 6 in the afternoon, every day, Sundays excepted, until Saturday the 8th of August next, after which time, defaulters may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

William Logan, *Samuel Legare,*
John Bryan, *Richard Muncreef,*
Thomas Jones, *Edward Darrel,*
Richard Wainwright,

To be sold at Private Sale,

A Lot of Land in Charles-Town, in a pleasant and airy situation, containing in front, on the west side of Archdale-street, from north to south, 50 feet, and in depth from said Archdale street, east and west on the south side of West street, about 220 feet. On the said lot are, a very good coach-house and stable, with stalls for four or five horses; also a small kitchen with two rooms. The purchaser may have twelve months credit, paying interest and giving security.

Apply to the Printers hereof.

Just imported from the Havana,

And to be sold by the subscribers, at their store on on the Bay,

HAVANA Rum in pipes, 20 gallon casks, demi-johns and bottles; white and brown sugar, in cases of 400 lb. each; red and white Spanish wines, in pipes and small casks; aniseed water in bottles; virgin honey in jugs; bleached wax in large cakes; white wax candles; best blue raisins in jars; sweet almonds; Spanish olives in jars; olive oil in jugs.

ISAAC DA COSTA, and Son.

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

ON the 14th inst. at night, the pasture gates of the parsonage of St. George, were violently broken down and carried away by persons unknown. Whoever will discover the perpetrators of this outrageous act of injustice, shall immediately on conviction be intitled to the abovementioned reward, to be paid by the Vestry and Church-wardens of the said parish.

Benj. Coachman, jun. *Church-warden.*
Benj. Waring,
R. Izard,
John Glaze,
Wm. Sommers, } *Vestrymen.*

N. All persons in arrears for poor tax, are desired to make payment by the 1st of August next at farthest, otherwise executions will be granted without distinction.

JOEL WALKER informs me of a light sorrel Gelding, about 14 hands high, branded on the mounting shoulder T, with a large blaze in his face, and in the middle thereof a brown spot; having strayed into his pasture at Neilson's Ferry. The Owner must prove his property before

J. TROUP, J. P.

For Sale,

Just imported from the Havana,

WHite and Brown dry Sugars, of an extraordinary quality, in cases of about 400 lb each; good rum of a fine flavour, in casks of about 20 gallons each; old Jamaica rum by the hogshead; old wine, exceeding good, in half pipes.

DANIEL HALL, and Co.

JOSEPH DE LESPINE,

Surgeon and Man-Midwife,

NOW resides at Mrs. Reece's, in Queen-Street, opposite Dewees's Tavern.

JOHN MACKLIN, who is confined in the common gaol of this State, requests all persons having demands against him, immediately to send in a state of the same to Mr. Jacob Read, attorney at law, in Broad-Street, Charles-town, in order that some means may be used to satisfy his creditors.

July 2, 1778.

ALL Persons having any demands against Christopher Smith deceased, late Sheriff of Beaufort district, are desired to transmit an exact state of the same to the subscriber, within one month from the date hereof. JACOB READ, Attorney to the Administratrix.

ROBERT RAPER,

HAS FOR SALE,

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